NOTES OF A CASE

OF

PAINLESS SURGICAL OPERATION

PERFORMED

WHILE THE PATIENT WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF

Mesmeric Agency,

BY

J. W. T. JOHNSTONE, M. D. EDIN.

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS; LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY; MEMBER OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, &c. &c.

MADRAS:

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1847.

18.

NOTES OF A CASE

OF

PAINLESS SURGICAL OPERATION, &c.

If there had been a Medical Journal published at Madras, I should have requested insertion for the following case in it; but as there is not, and as I consider it one of the most interesting and satisfactory illustrations of the practical utility of Mesmerism that has yet been recorded, I have been induced to publish it in this form, even though it may be at the expense of incurring the penalty of all who have publicly confessed their conviction in its belief before me. I am glad to learn however, that other Medical men at this Presidency have incurred the same risk, and I observe that the subject has been taken up at the Medical School, since the occurrence of this case, where the students have been mesmerizing one another under the superintendence of the Surgeon at the head of that Institution. It is said to have been first tried on two Native pupils, and then on a few of the Apprentices, and "on the whole with complete success." I further observe on the same authority (an anonymous writer in the *Athenæum* Newspaper) that some of the sick inmates of the Male Asylum have been mesmerized under directions of the Surgeon of that Institution, where, it is mentioned, "the patients who had been previously afflicted with internal diseases awoke perfectly recovered." Be this as it may, the simple fact that Mesmerism has been tried in the above Institutions, leads us to hope that much interest is about to be manifested in its behalf at Madras, and that the least success will stimulate to further inquiry in all Institutions where such opportunities for its investigation present themselves.

It is not my intention to offer any remarks whatever on the nature, pretensions, &c. of the general subject of Mesmerism. I will merely mention that at one time I was as great a sceptic in its belief as any one could be, regarding it as a subject so novel in its nature, and so irreconcilable in its general conclusions to all past experience, that nothing short of the most complete inductive evidence, entirely incapable of being explained away, ought to be admitted in support of it.

In the course of time, I saw men of high and established reputation,—accustomed to investigate such matters;—men of acknowledged wisdom and probity, whose authority on other subjects would not be doubted for

a moment, not failing to come forward and add their unswerving testimony in support of some of the facts of Mesmerism. I was thus led to the conclusion that, however encompassed with error and abused by impostors and charlatans, it no doubt deserved to be regarded more as the abuse of some great truth than an absolute fiction, and that instead of treating it with the ridicule and contempt with which it was received at the hands of many of my professional brethren, it better became every candid observer to endeavour to find out what part of it was true, and what was false. With these sentiments I carefully attended to all well attested reports upon the subject, and incidentally instituted a few experiments of my own, limited more from want of opportunity in prosecuting them in such a place as a public hospital, than from any disbelief in many of the conclusions arrived at by others, and, partly by the evidence of my own senses, was compelled to acknowledge that Dr. Elliotson was not altogether wrong when he declared, years ago, "that he should despise himself if he did not declare his conviction of the truth of Mesmerism."

I have carefully examined the evidence brought forward by Dr. Esdaile of Calcutta in support of the fact of his having performed upwards of one hundred painless surgical operations within the last two years, upon Natives under the influence of alleged mesmeric agency; and within the last few months I have carefully perused the Report of the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to observe and report upon such operations, who officially observe "the general result arrived at then on the question of pain during the Mesmeric surgical operations we witnessed, amounts to this, that in three cases there is no proof whatever that any pain was suffered, and that in the three other cases, the manifestations of pain during the operation are opposed by the positive statement of the patient that no pain was experienced." In reply it is said, "so far has the possibility of rendering the most severe surgical operations painless to the subject of them, been, in His Honor's opinion, established by the late experiments performed under the eye of a Committee appointed for the purpose, as to render it incumbent on the Government to afford to the meritorious and zealous officer, by whom this subject was first brought to its notice, such assistance as may facilitate his investigations, and enable him to prosecute his interesting experiments under the most favourable and promising circumstances." Within the last few weeks, I have witnessed in my own practice the case of which I am about to narrate the particulars, and now, again partly by the evidence of my own senses, I am compelled to avow that I not only believe in Mesmerism, but, in the mean time, it is my honest conviction that if I were called upon to perform any painful surgical operation this moment, and did so without giving my patient a fair chance of being first thrown into the mesmeric trance, time and other circumstances admitting, I should consider that I had likely been

guilty of, at least, unnecessary cruelty. I do not mean to aver that every one is susceptible of the mesmeric influence; on the contrary I am, in the mean time, inclined to believe with most trustworthy writers on the subject, that in many instances little if any effect whatever will be produced by the mesmeric process; but that is no argument against its use in cases which admit of it, and till we can tell who are, and who are not susceptible without trial, or till it is pointed out why it should not be had recourse to in those cases which are susceptible; I say I should consider that I had probably inflicted pain which could have been alleviated, if I performed any severe operation without, in the first place, giving my patient a fair chance of being mesmerised.

I shall only further quote the following concise definition of what are technically denominated, the *simpler phenomena* of Mesmerism, as laid down hy the Baron DUPOTET in his "*Introduction to the Study of Animal Magnetism*," p. 36. "In this peculiar state of sleep the surface of the body is sometimes acutely sensible, but more frequently the sense of feeling is absolutely annihilated. The jaws are firmly locked and resist every effort to wrench them open: the joints are often rigid and the limbs inflexible; and not only is the sense of feeling, but the senses of smell, hearing, and sight, also, are so deadened to all external impressions, that no pungent odour, loud report, or glare of light, can excite them in the slightest degree. The body may be pricked, pinched, lacerated, or burnt; fumes of concentrated liquid ammonia may be passed up the nostrils; the loudest report suddenly made close upon the ear; dazzling and intense light may be thrown upon the pupil of the eye; yet so profound is the physical state of lethargy, that the sleeper will remain undisturbed, and insensible to tortures, which, in the waking state, would be intolerable."

By way of authenticity, I am at liberty to mention that my patient in this case is the lady of a Clergyman of the Church of England. Both she and her husband have perused the following notes in M.S. and are "most thankful to be able to bear testimony to their entire correctness."

Mrs.———, European, of a well regulated mind—a well formed figure—and a system remarkably free from any kind of nervousness. Has been six years and a half in India. General health good. Before leaving England she observed a tumour about the size of a field bean over the posterior aspect of the right shoulder. It continued to enlarge gradually but slowly, and at the end of five years had attained the size of a small egg. For the last two years, it has increased much more rapidly, and now constitutes a tumour of an adipose nature, lobulated, mobile and kidney shaped. It measures about six inches in length, four inches in breadth, and two and a half inches in thickness at its thickest part, and stretches from the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebra, downwards and outwards towards the acromion and outer third of the spine of the scapula, along

the upper border of the trapezius muscle. A sensation of weight, and slight numbness of the right arm are the chief inconveniences complained of.

I recommended extirpation on first seeing it, twelve months ago, but the patient would not consent. Leeches, discutient ointments, &c. were had recourse to with no good effect. Seeing it thus increase, she at last made up her mind to have it removed. I recommended her to try the effect of Mesmerism prior to the operation, to which she at first objected, as neither she nor her friends believed in its efficacy. She at length consented, and agreed that I should try it on the morning previous to the operation.

1st Mesmeric Sitting, January 2nd.

Commenced at half past 7 A. M. and continued for two hours. The room was darkened and precautions taken to prevent interruption by noise, &c. as was done at all the future sittings. The patient's pulse was 90—skin cool—respiration natural. She lay upon her back in bed, her arms by her side, and her head raised on a pillow. I seated myself on a high chair at the head of the bed, so placed that by slightly bending forwards I could bring my face close to hers. I requested her to fix her eyes steadily on mine till she felt drowsy, when she was to shut them and compose herself to sleep; at the same time I passed my right hand, with the fingers extended and slightly bent, gently and slowly over her face, from the chin upwards, in close contact with, but not actually touching the skin. I kept my left hand in constant contact with her left shoulder, and breathed gently and frequently over her forehead and eyes. About one hour from the commencement, her eyes were shut, and she appeared to be slumbering, as indicated by her tranquil breathing, and the complete state of repose exhibited by her whole body, excepting occasional nervous twitchings of the hands and eyelids. On leaving off the manipulations at the end of two hours, and walking round to her right side, she opened her eyes heavily, and was speedily aroused. She said that she had felt sleepy, but did not think she had been asleep. Pulse still 90. I recommended another trial (though she certainly did not appear very susceptible of the mesmeric influence) to which she consented somewhat reluctantly.

2nd Mesmeric Sitting, January 3rd.

Commenced at 4 o'clock P. M. and continued for one hour and a half. The patient stated that she suffered no inconvenience from yesterday's proceedings, except feeling a little drowsy for an hour or two. She slept well during the night. My friend Dr. Smith was present at this, and all the future sittings, and afforded me valuable assistance in the management

and observation of the case. Position and manipulations the same as yesterday. Pulse 90—skin cool—respiration natural. In one hour from the commencement, she appeared to be asleep. The nervous twitchings of the hands and eyelids were again observed. On leaving off and walking round to her right side, she did not look up as she did yesterday, but did so immediately on being taken by the hand and gently spoken to, and was easily aroused by transverse passes and fanning. She fancied that she had been asleep to-day.

3rd Mesmeric Sitting, January 4th.

Commenced at half past 7 A. M. and continued for two hours. She stated that she again felt a little drowsy after yesterday's sitting, but otherwise felt quite well. Pulse 90—skin cool. To-day I took up my position on a high chair at her right side, as she lay on her cot as before. I again requested her to fix her eyes on mine till she felt sleepy, when she should close them and compose herself to sleep, as she had done on the two previous occasions. I made passes with my right hand, having the fingers stretched out and bent as formerly, from the forehead to the pit of the stomach, over which I gently pressed at every pass. I held her right hand in my left, and breathed frequently and gently over her forehead and eyes. At the end of one hour she seemed to be asleep, and allowed Dr. Smith to approach her, feel her pulse, and move her arm, without exhibiting any symptoms of consciousness. Pulse still 90. The nervous twitchings of the hands and eyes were again observed. On leaving off the manipulations, she did not awake on our taking her by the hands, moving her arms, and talking in whispers. The sensibility to pain was then tested by pinching and pricking with pins. When the back of the hand, wrist, and web between the fingers were pinched and pricked, little sensibility was observed, but as often as the pin was introduced below the nail, she winced and withdrew her arm; she also winced, and moved her head from side to side, when strong Ammonia was applied to her nostrils. When gently called by name, she looked up and answered drowsily, but was easily demesmerized. She said she had been asleep, and fancied she must have slept more soundly than she did yesterday. She had heard the ringing of some bells of a Catholic Chapel in the neighbourhood, which took place about three-quarters of an hour after the commencement of the sitting. She did not think she had felt pinching or the pricking of pins, nor was she conscious of Ammonia having been applied to her nostrils. Pulse 90.

4th Mesmeric Sitting, January 5th.

Commenced at half past 7 A. M. and continued two hours. She fancied that she felt less drowsy after yesterday's sitting than previously. Slept

well. She observed that she was naturally very acute of hearing, and thought that circumstance prevented her going to sleep so soon as she would otherwise do, remarking that she thought deaf persons would be most readily mesmerized; taking advantage of this hint, I requested her to fill her ears with cotton, which she did. Pulse 90—skin cool. Position and manipulations the same as yesterday. The nervous twitches of the arms and eyelids less marked. The state of somnolence was soon induced, and at the end of one hour it seemed to have passed into a state of semi-insensibility. Dr. Smith and her husband chatted and moved about the room without her knowledge, her pulse had fallen 10 beats in the minute, she breathed slowly, and symptoms of catalepsy were present, her arms and hands temporally remaining in any position in which they were placed. At the end of two hours this condition seemed to be increased, and her arms, hands and fingers, remained in any position I pleased. Insensibility to pain seemed better marked than yesterday, but she still winced occasionally, when the matrix of the nail was pricked, and moved her arm when the inner part of the wrist was pricked till it bled with the point of a lancet. She winced when pricked over the temples, and slightly moved her head when strong smelling salts were held to her nostrils. When called by name she opened her eyes heavily and answered. She was speedily aroused. She said that she had been asleep, but was not conscious of having been pricked or of anything having been applied to her nostrils. She put her left hand up to her shoulder to feel if the operation had been performed. Pulse 85.

5th Mesmeric Sitting, January 6th.

Commenced at twenty-five minutes to 8 o'clock A. M. and continued for two hours. She felt little drowsiness after yesterday's sitting, but fancied she felt a little languid in the afternoon, otherwise quite well, and no disturbance of natural sleep at night. Manipulations, &c. the same as yesterday. I manipulated for one hour and a half, and Dr. Smith for another half hour. Pulse 85—skin cool—respiration natural. The ears were not filled with cotton. State of deep sleep was soon induced. Nervous twitches slight. At the end of one hour, partial catalepsy and semi-insensibility were well marked. Pulse 80—respiration slow. On leaving off the passes at the end of two hours the catalepsy had increased. I turned the patient upon her left side, by way of finding out whether the operation could be performed as she lay on her cot. I pricked her hands and feet sharply with a pin, at which she winced very little, and on pricking the tumour repeatedly with the point of a lancet till it bled, she evinced no signs of sensibility. I then called her rather loudly by name, when she looked up and answered very sleepily, but was soon restored in the usual way. She stated that she was not aware of having been turned upon her side, nor of having been pricked in any way. She again put

her hand up to her shoulder, and was somewhat disappointed to find that the operation had not been performed. Pulse 80.

6th Mesmeric Sitting, January 7th.

Commenced at a quarter to 8 A. M., and continued for two hours. She felt no drowsiness nor langour after yesterday's sitting, and fancies that she now feels better than she did at first. Conceiving that the operation would be more easily performed if the patient were seated in a chair, I thought it well to try to put her asleep in that position. To-day she was accordingly placed in an arm chair, her arms by her side, her head bent gently back, and supported by a pillow. I manipulated for the first hour and Dr. Smith the second. The passes, &c. were made in the same way as they had been done at the three previous sittings. Pulse 85—ears filled with cotton. At the end of the first hour, catalepsy and insensibility were perhaps less distinctly marked than they were at the same hour yesterday. Pulse 80. At the end of the second hour the tumour was submitted to an attentive examination, the plan of the operation considered, and the sensibility of the part tested by pinching, pricking with a pin, and the point of a lancet. These she endured without wincing or showing almost any signs of sensibility. On calling her by name, she looked up sleepily, and was easily demesmerized. She said she had been asleep, but had not felt any pinching or pricking. She did not hear the same bells ringing at the end of about three-quarters of an hour from the commencement which she had heard about the same time at the third sitting. She stated that in the sitting posture she had felt less susceptible of the mesmeric influence, which she attributed to a slight nausea, which, in this position, pressure of the hand upon the epigastrium seemed to occasion. Pulse 85.

7th Mesmeric Sitting, January 8th.

Commenced at five minutes to 8 A. M., and continued for two hours. She felt a little sick at stomach after yesterday's sitting, which however soon went off and left her quite well. She again lay on her cot, and I sat at her right side as before. Pulse 85—skin cool—cotton in the ears. Profound sleep was soon induced. At the end of one hour catalepsy and insensibility were very perfect. Pulse 80. At the end of the second hour, I turned her fully round upon her face. I again examined the tumour, and tested its sensibility by pinching, pricking, &c. to all of which she was perfectly insensible; she was called loudly by name, loud noises were made close to her ear, her eyes were exposed to a strong light, strong Ammonia was applied to her nostrils, to none of which she gave the slightest heed. Dr. Smith, her husband and myself were all of opinion that the operation might have been successfully performed to-day without her awaking, but as she was not suffering in the slightest degree from the sit-

tings, I thought it well to delay another day, in accordance with previous arrangements, and in order that I might ask other competent witnesses to be present at the operation. She was speedily demesmerized and quickly regained all her senses. She was not aware of having been turned, pinched or pricked, of hearing any noise, or of having any thing whatever done to her. She put her hand up to her shoulder, and was again somewhat disappointed when she found that the operation had been delayed. She complained of sleepiness of the left arm, upon which she had been lying during the latter part of the process. Pulse 80.

8th Mesmeric Sitting, January 9th.

I commenced at a quarter past 7 A. M. and continued for three hours. She felt no drowsiness, sickness nor langour after yesterday's proceedings, and again expressed herself as feeling better than she did previous to the commencement of the mesmeric sittings. Position, manipulations, &c. the same as yesterday. Pulse 80—skin cool—respiration natural—ears filled with cotton. She soon fell into a deep sleep. Muscular twitches were well marked. At 10 o'clock A. M., the mesmeric trance seemed perfect, the cataleptic condition was well developed, and sensibility to pinching, pricking, loud noises, strong light and Ammonia, entirely absent. Soon after 10 A. M. Superintending Surgeon D. S. Young, who had been requested to be present at the operation, arrived. Professor Key had also been invited and promised to be present, but was unavoidably detained at his class room. The state of the patient's perfect insensibility, and the cataleptic condition were shown to S. S. Young's entire satisfaction. At a quarter past 10, I turned her full upon her face, and made other necessary arrangements, to proceed with the operation. Pulse 80—skin cool—respiration slow and tranquil.

Operation.—I made two eleptical incisions over the tumour, commencing about ½ an inch superior and external to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebra, and meeting about ½ an inch below the centre of the outer half of the spine of the scapula. The length of each incision was about 7 inches 3 lines, consequently the extent of skin divided by the knife equalled 14½ inches. I carefully dissected out the tumour, which was slightly adherent, from below upwards. This occupied about 3 minutes and a half. Three arteries of no great size required ligatures. The bleeding was profuse at first, and seemed not to differ in this respect from an ordinary operation. The edges of the wound were brought together by 4 stitches, the intermediate distances being supported by straps of adhesive plaister. S. S. Young kindly assisted me in the operation, and Dr. Smith assiduously kept up the Mesmeric passes along the patient's back all the time. The patient's husband, my Apothecary, and a nurse were present.

The time of the operation, from the commencement of the first incision to the application of the last roll of bandage, amounted to 18 minutes, during all of which time, not the slightest trace of suffering or sensibility on the part of the patient could be detected. The pulse continued unchanged at 80, as S. S. Young satisfied himself, and the respiration perfectly tranquil; no moan or sigh escaped her lips—no alteration in the expression of her features was observed—no instinctive motion or wincing was detected; once only she moved her head instinctively to free her mouth and nostrils from a little pool of blood which had collected about them, and was interfering with her breathing. She was easily demesmerized, before which care was taken to conceal as much as possible all traces of the operation. When she awoke the following dialogue ensued.

Q. Well, have you been asleep to-day?

A. Yes, I think I have.

Q. Do you think you slept more soundly to-day than yesterday?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Did you feel me turn you or do any thing to you to-day?

A. No, but I feel something smarting, and my face and eyes feel stiff.

She now put her left hand up to her shoulder, as she had often done before, and perceived that the tumour had been removed, of which she confessed perfect unconsciousness. The stiffness of the eyelids and face was caused by dried blood. Pulse 80—respiration natural.

The tumour weighed 3 lbs. 1 dr. two hours after removal. The wound was dressed with cold dressings, and almost entirely healed up by the first intention. She suffered no pain in the wound, continued perfectly free from fever, and was confined to her room only one day. The pulse continued at 80 for two or three days after the operation, when it rose to 90, apparently its natural standard. She speedily recovered, and now feels better than she did previous to the commencement of the mesmeric sittings.

From the foregoing facts, I think the following practical deductions may be drawn.

1st. By the mesmeric process a sleep can be induced, which can be so deepened as to annihilate the sense of feeling, and most probably all the other external senses.

2nd. That it differs from common sleep in being able to be carried to the above extent, and in being attended by muscular rigidity; and from that produced by narcotic drugs in the readiness with which the subject can be awakened, the absence of stertorous breathing and other symptoms of narcotic poisoning.

3rd. That a person daily subjected to the mesmeric process is rendered

more susceptible of the extreme state of this sleep at every sitting; their nervous system is brought into a more impressible condition, but there is no direct reason to infer that it is thus injuriously affected, or that such impressibility exposes the patient to nervous maladies, if the agent be properly used.

4th. That the movements and wincings produced by pricking or cutting during this sleep, may occur without consciousness on the part of the patient, and may depend upon the same function of the nervous system, which admits of movements being excited in muscles, by irritation of their fibres, or the nerves entering them, for some time after animal life is extinct.

5th. That in the most perfect state of this sleep, severe surgical operations may be performed without the patient's knowledge; consequently one of the immediate causes of danger and sometimes of death after all capital surgical operations, *the nervous shock* may thus be ameliorated or altogether averted in such cases; a practical fact which may lead to important considerations in connection with the subject of amputations, &c.

6th. With respect to the amount of bleeding during such operations, it would not appear to be less than that which is likely to occur under ordinary circumstances.

MADRAS,
23 Pantheon Road,
February, 1847.

APPENDIX.

My much esteemed friend Superintending Surgeon D. S. Young has kindly favoured me with copies of the following letters and Minute of Consultation, with permission to use them as I please. I have been induced to publish them thus, by way of authenticating the above case, as well as to show the feelings entertained by the Madras Government and Medical Board on the subject. I need not say how happy I am to observe that a Mesmeric Committee has been formed at this Presidency, under the authority of the Medical Board.

No. 44.

Madras, 19th January, 1847.

From

Superintending Surgeon D. S. Young, F. R. C. S.

To

Surgeon Geo. Pearse, M. D.

Secretary Medical Board.

Sir,

I have the greatest satisfaction in submitting the enclosed statement to the Medical Board, and as the subject of "Painless Surgical Operations" under Mesmeric influence, has, since the publication of Dr. Esdaile's reports, excited a deep and universal interest, I would express a confident hope, that the present most triumphant illustration of the practice may be brought to the notice of Government.

In making this request, I am impelled by a sense of justice to call the Board's especial attention to the merits of Dr. Johnstone, a private Practitioner at this Presidency, by whose well-directed and unwearied skill and perseverance, the great work has been achieved for the first time in the case of an *European Patient* in *British India*, or indeed in the Eastern world. Nor can I close this letter without reminding the Board that Assistant Surgeon G. Smith who so admirably seconded Dr. Johnstone's efforts throughout, is the same promising young Medical Officer who, when the Cholera broke out in H. M.'s 57th Foot at Arcot, elicited my warmest commendations by his humane exertions, as well as a highly favorable report on his professional acquirements.

I have the honor, &c.

Supt. Surgeon's Office,
Madras, 19*th January*, 1847.

(Signed) D. S. Young,
Superintending Surgeon.

(A true Copy.)

D. S. Young,
Superintending Surgeon.

No. 128.

Fort St. George, 28th January, 1847.

From

Surgeon GEO. PEARSE, M. D.
Secretary Medical Board.

To

Superintending Surgeon D. S. YOUNG, F. R. C. S.
Presidency.

SIR,

I am directed by the Medical Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 44, with its enclosure, a Report of a Case of "Painless Surgical Operation," under Mesmeric influence, performed by Dr. Johnstone of Madras.

2. The Board request you will be so good as to communicate their thanks to Dr. Johnstone for his very interesting communication, which they consider highly creditable to that Gentleman's professional talents and zeal in the pursuit of Science, and it has afforded them much pleasure to bring his report to the notice of the Madras Government.

I have the honor, &c. &c.
(Signed) GEO. PEARSE, M. D.
Secretary Medical Board.

(A true Copy.)
D. S. YOUNG,
Superintending Surgeon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 647.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

9th February, 1847.

Read the following letter from the Secretary Medical Board.

(Here enter 28th January, 1847.)

No. 33.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council has perused with much interest the communication above recorded, and will be glad to receive the further reports on the same subject promised by the Medical Board.

2. His Lordship in Council fully concurs with the Medical Board in considering the exertions of Dr. Johnstone in the case now brought to notice, highly creditable to that Gentleman's professional talents and assiduity in the cause of science.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Note from Superintending Surgeon D. S. Young.

My Dear Johnstone,

I am truly happy to find that we are to have the benefit of your valuable co-operation as a Member of the Committee appointed under the authority of the Medical Board, to observe and report upon the subject of Mesmeric Agency, and its application to Medical and Surgical Science.

Believe me,

Your's very sincerely,

(Signed) D. S. Young.

Madras,
15*th February*, 1847.

C. K. S. PRESS, MADRAS—REUBEN TWIGG, PRINTER.